GOLD STANDARD MEN They Hear Reports from Various Parts

of the Country. AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE

"International Bimetallism as a World Possibility Is Dead."

A TIP FROM THE PRESIDENT.

What He Is to Recommend to Congress With Respect to the Currency-Interchangeability of Gold and Greenbacks,

annual meeting of the Executive Comthe National Sound-Money Smalley, Henry Villard, Gustav H. schwab, J. Kennedy Tod, H. H. Robinon, Edwin Burrit Smith, J. K. Cowen, was with the league in all the great honeycombed with financial ignorance and error. The light, he said, should be made to shine in all the dark places.

On motion of Mr. Ingalis, of Cincinnatl, it was voted to appropriate \$1,000 to aid Mr. George in spreading the light

J. K. Cowen, of Baltimore, reported that things were satisfactory in his territory, and added that Maryland did not need any financial aid from the Na-

ue for Nebraska, wrote as fol-Mr. Bryan and his disciples are ly engaged in the propaganda of fallacies, and they have united e conglomerate all the fanatics. igots, and idiots in this section, for the bigots, and idiots in this section, for the purpose of upholding the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 18 to 1. It is very painful to observe that this aggregation may quite possibly make a majority of 20,000 at the coming election for candidates who represent all that is inimical and disastrous to good currency and sound government every-

ARKANSAS VS. MAINE.

Judge Reese, vice-president of the league for Arkansas, wrote: "There is no change in this State. There is an overwhelming majority for free silver and Bryanism in every congressional

league for Maine, wrote in part: "So far as Maine is concerned, I do not think that the silver question will be an issue in the congressional campaign next year."

James L. Blair, of St. Louis, wrote:
"On the whole, I cannot say that I feel ncouraged over the situation in Mis-

ported that as far as he could ascertain, both in the eastern and western parts of the State, the free-sliver sentiment was actively dying out.

Louis R. Ehrich, of Colorado Springs.

reported that nothing but better times can bring about a change in the free-silver sentiment in Colorado. The only thing to affect the West."

"is better times, and I would ow suggest that the league come out boldiy and ask the President of the United States to proclaim the gold standnev basis of th President Leighton thought it highly inexpedient for the league to commit itself on this point at the present time. M. E. INGALLS'S VIEW.

M. E. Ingalis, of Cincinnati, said: "The back to the Democracy and free silver." Continuing, he said that "the great danger now is in the tendency to drift into a new banking-house law, which t the country will be fraught with danger. On motion of H. P. Robinson, of Chl-cago, it was resolved that a committee be appointed to receive and consider the report of the Monetary Commission, when it is made, and call a meeting of the Executive Committee if it is considered necessary that action be taken thereon.

A committee, comprising President Luigaton, Secretary Smalley, Gustav Schwab, and W. C. Cornwall, was appointed to prepare a declaration in regard to international bimetallism, to the effect that bimetallism is dead, and that gold should be the standard of the coun-

recess was then taken. Before reassembling the members of the committee said that President Mc-Kinley had stated his intention of recommending in his next message to Congress the advisability of separating the Issue department of the Treasury from the In other words, it will be proposed to hold the gold reserve as a redemption fund for greenbacks, to make gold and greenbacks interchangeable. It was said that President McKinley had spoken freely on Monday with a prominent official of the National League.

THE ADDRESS.

When the committee resumed its session, Louis Ehrich, of Colorado Springs, read the following address:
"The Executive Committee of the National Sound-Money League, in behalf of its members throughout the United States,

issues the following address: "International bimetallism as a world

possibility is dead. "Let us recognize this. The Interna-tional Bimetallic Commission, appointed under the St. Louis pledge of the Republican party, have made strenuous efforts on behalf of this policy. Those efforts have proved futile. The commercial ne-cessities of the world have demonstrated that a dual standard is commercially un-

acceptable, and in the present stage of The hour has come, it seems to us when a national recognition of this fact is necessary. The situation demands a definite, clear, unequivocal declaration that bimetallism is a dream of the past.

The United States must proclaim their acceptance of a world-wide fact and plant themselves finally on the single gold The proclamation of this monetary

position will quicken our commerce, in-crease foreign investment, and make permanent the prosperous conditions which have begun to manifest themselves

We invite the friends of sound money and all who would contribute to the wellbeing and safety of our commercial life to join in bringing about the unmistakdeclaration that now and henceforth able declaration that now and detectors the monetary system of the United States shall rest on the single gold standard."

The next meeting of the league will be held in Washington during January, 1838.

Disaster to British Confirmed.

SIMLA, November 9.—The report that a native officer and thirty-five Sikhs belonging to the Kurram column had been intercepted by tribesmen in a ravine and slaughtered is officially confirmed. It appears that they were assisting in a reconnoissance up the Kurman river. Taking a short cut down-hill, they came appears that they were assisting in a re-tonnoissance up the Kurman river. Taking a short cut down-hill, they came he a ravine where the grass of the jungle

was burning. The flames spread so rapidly as to completely cut off their retreat, and the tribesmen, seeing their predicament, swarmed on the higher ground, hurled down rocks upon them. and closed 'round the men until the whole thirty-six were shot or cut down. The Sikhs fought heroically and to the very last, their officer killing two rebel chiefs before he fell.

DAUGHTERS OF CONFEDERACY.

Their Annual Convention Opens To-Day-Virginia Grand Division.

BALTIMORE, November 9.-The ennual convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy will be held in Baltimore to-morrow. The sessions will be held at Lehman Hall, and will be presided over by the president, Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee.

The association was formed three years ago, and now has 140 chapters in all of the Southern and some of the Western and Northern States. It is expected that all of the chapters will be represented at the

It is thought that at this convention the Grand Division of Virginia will be admitted as a body. Mrs. M. M. Garnett is prestdent of the Grand Division.

The officers of the national association are: Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee, president; Mrs. D. G. Wright and Mrs. Augustine T Smythe, vice-presidents; Mrs. John P Hickman, recording secretary; Mrs. Kate Mason Rowland, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. J. Jefferson Thomas, treasurer

THE WASHINGTON RACES.

Dead Heat Between Manassas and Bannock-Pink Cont Contest Off.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 9 .feature of the Washington Jockey Club races to-day was a dead heat between Manassas, a rank outsider, and Bannock, the second choice. The track was heavy. The Gentlemen's Pink Coat race had to be declared off. First race—seven furlongs, for 3-year-olds and upward—Rossifer (2 to 1) won.

olds and upward—Rossfer (2 to 1) won, Minnie Alphonse (10 to 1) second, Prompt (15 to 1) third. Time, 1:321-2. Second race—five furlongs, maiden 3-year-oids—Sanger (7 to 2) won, Black Dude (20 to 1) second, Arellac (3 to 1) third. Time, 1:053-5. Third race—one mile, 3-year-olds—Ma-nassas (50 to 1) and Bannock (6 to 2) ran

a dead heat, Knight of the Garter (4 to 5) third. Time, 1:461-2. Purse divided. Fourth race—six furlongs, all ages— Bromo (7 to 5) won, Hugh Penny (8 to 1) second, Marion (5 to 1) third. Time,

Fifth race—one mile, 3-year-olds and upward—Lobengula (5 to 2) won, Premier (3 to 5) second, Hanwell (6 to 1) third, Time, 1:47. CUMBERLAND PARK.

NASHVILLE, TENN., November 9 .-Cumberland Park results: First race—five furlongs—Found (8 to 1) won, French Gray (4 to 1) second, Naomi

(8 to 5) third. Time, 1:05 3-4. Second race—six furlongs—Lady Brit-tanic (6 to 5) won, Shield-Bearer (6 to 1) Blitzen's Sister (20 to 1) third. Third race—six furlongs—Mill-Stream

(2 to 1) won, Carlotta C. (7 to 1) second, Guide Rock (5 to 1) third, Time, 1:17 3-4. Fourth race — seven furlongs — High Test (even won, Donation (6 to 1) second, Rampart (3 to 1) third. Time, 1:34. Fifth race-mile-Lexington Pirate (5 to 2) won, Van Brunt (6 to 1) second, Truxillo (8 to 5) third. Time, 1:46.

FIRE IN ASYLUM FOR INSANE.

Negro Section of Georgia Establish-

ment Burned-No Lives Lost. MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., November 9. The negro section of the Georgia Insane Asylum was burned to-day. There were within the walls at the time the fire broke out, inmates and all, over seven hundred persons, but no lives were lost. The group of buildings constituting the section cover about four acres.

discovered by Dr. Oretel, who was attending one of the patients. The fire-walls of the building did not extend to the roof, and as a consequence the fir-travelled unlar the roof and dropped sparks below. The progress of the flames was slow, but ateaut the piers being divided by solid brick walls, about ten hours elapsing before it was checked. Portions of the section were saved, but nforced by engines from the Fire De partment of Macon, thirty miles away which were brought here on a specia

Dr. Powell, Superintendent of the asylum, estimates the loss at about \$100,000, including buildings and furniture, upon which an insurance of 50 per cent, has been carried.

There was room enough in the other

buildings to temporarily care for those who were disloged by the fire. The Legislature of Georgia is now in session, and prompt relief will be granted the asylum.

FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY. Annual Meeting of the General Com-

NEW YORK, November 9.- The annual meeting of the General Committee of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Educational Society was concluded at the Hanson-Place Methodist Episcopal church, Brooklyn, to-day. Bishop W. E. Malialieu, of Boston, presided at the business

The question of the liquidation of \$25,000 indebtedness to the Methodist Book Con-cern was referred to a finance committee of five appointed by the Chair.

The Rev. Dr. John Pearson, of Cincinnati, secretary of the Committee on Building and Improvements, reported that his committee was in urgent need of \$9,000, of which \$7,000 was for indebtedness 29,000, of which \$7,000 was for indebtedness already incurred, and asked for an ap-propriation covering the amount. This brought about an animated discussion

until recess.

After recess Rev. Dr. Johnston read the report of the Committee of Appropria-tions. The sum of \$8,000 asked for by the Gammon Theological Seminary at lanta was allowed, and \$55,40) was ap-propriated for work in the black schools. A motion to keep expenditures for next year down to \$166,000 was referred to a special committee.

DECLARATION FROM SAGASTA. Spain Does Not Desire War With the United States.

MADRID, November 9.-In response to a cable message from a non-official American source, Senor Sagasta, the Premier, has sent the following cabled declaration through Senor Depuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister at Wash-

"So far from seeking a pretext to declare war against the United States, spain would regard it as a great mis-fortune to be given the occasion for fortune to be given the occasion for such an unhappy resolution. Animated as she is by the most amicable senti-ments toward the great republic, Spain hopes of America that the latter will do its utmost to fortify sentiments of friendship for the sake and welfare of both countries, while, at the same time, respecting the rights of Spain."

Prince of Wales 56 Years Old.

PRISON'S PROFITS

LAST YEAR THE BEST IN THE PENITENTIARY'S HISTORY.

SHOWS A NET BALANCE OF \$58,634,75.

The Results of the State Farm Highly Gratifying-Need of New Cell Building-The Parole System Re

The annual reports of the Board of Directors, Superintendent, and Surgeon of the Penitentiary were placed in the hands of the Governor yesterday.

tentiary, tell of the excellent results accomplished at the State farm, and recommend needed improvements and reform

The report of the Board of Directors is

Commonwealth of Virginia,
Office Board of Directors,
Virginia Penitentiary,
To His Excellency, Charles T. O'Ferrall,
Governor of Virginia:

To His Excellency, Charles T. O'Perrall, Governor of Virginia:

Sir,—We transmit herewith the annual reports of the Superintendent and Surgeon of the penitentiary, with accompanying tables:

The net gain of the year's operations at the penitentiary is \$58.634.75, and after deducting the balance to the debit of the farm, there remains a net balance of profit for the year of \$54.184.36. This is not only the largest profit ever yielded by this penitentiary, but we know of no other prison in this country that makes so good a financial showing. These figures are the result of advantageous contracts that the State has entered into with contractors (who do all their work within

are the result of advantageous contracts that the State has entered into with contractors (who do all their work within the prison walls, and under the eyes of our own officers), and the most painstaking economy in purchasing the supplies of the institution.

We think our system for the employment of convicts far more humane and vastly more beneficial to the State than any other our State has ever tried, or that we know to be in operation in other prisons of this country.

Our tabulated statements show that the farm has been operated during the fiscal year at an apparent loss of \$4.450.11. But it should be remembered that in accordance with the purpose for which the farm was purchased, we have sent there 300 men for whom we had no work here. Not many more than half of these prisoners are able-bodied men, and a large number of the rest are either habitues of the hospital, or have to be kept upon hospital diet all the time.

THE FARM A SANITARIUM.

THE FARM A SANITARIUM.

diet all the time.

THE FARM A SANITARIUM.

Had these 200 men, sick and well, been retained in the penitentiary (where we had no work for them) their maintenance here would have cost us \$55 per capita per annum, whereas at the farm they have cost us above their earnings only \$15 per capita per annum. This saving of itself justifies the State's investment in the farm. But this is not all; the farm not only relieves the frightfully congested condition of our hospital and cell-building, but is used as a sanitarium for convicts who are seriously diseased. We must, therefore, regard the farm as beneficial to our entire prison population as well as to the public trensury. We recommend that additional farm land be leased or purchased, and that such other buildings as may be needed there be erected from time to time. So long as the present contracts are in force (that is to say, until 1965) we shall be compelled to keep about 1.200 men within the penitentiary walls. Of this population the farm cannot relieve us. And yet we have only 190 cells for these 1.200 men. The consequence is that these prisoners are crowded together to a degree that calls for speedy relief. Thre is but on course open to us, and this is to secure a large increase of cell-room. How this may be best done, keeping in view the financial condition of Virginia and the limitations of the present penitentiary site, has been with us the subject of much thought.

NEED NEW CELL BUILDING.

NEED NEW CELL BUILDING. We have arrived at the conclusion that a new cell building should be erected on the ground between our front wall and Spring street; also, that where the present administration building stands we should make provision for other needed buildings. Our plans are as yet in a formative stage, but we hope to have them complete by the time of the meeting of the General Assembly. It may then also be in our payer to make some ing of the General Assembly. It may then also be in our power to make some suggestion of value as to how the cost of these improvements may be borne by the State without inconveniencing its treasury. For the present, permit us to say, in view of the money-making institution that the penitentiary has become, we cannot see how our State can avoid the obligation that it is under to give decent cells and plenty of breathing room to the men by whose labor the public treasury has become so large a beneficiary.

ary, Such of the food products of the farm are suitable to our needs we bring to penitentiary, and add to our com-sary stores. For all of these the latin as are suitable to our needs we bring to the penitentiary, and add to our commissary stores. For all of these the larm is credited at current prices. Our other supplies are purchased at competitive biddings, and we not only give the prisoners such food as the law prescribes, but more and better. However, if we had a better kitchen we could certainly cook the food better. Our kitchen is in a dark, little cellar, and is much too small and antiquated for the increased needs of our institution. We are also in pressing need of more hospital room. Oftentimes our convalescents are huddled together in a ward with dying men in a way which is very shocking. We shall include a plan for a new hospital as well as for a new laundry in the scheme of improvements that we are now engaged in developing. THE CONDITIONAL PARDON SYSTEM

A number of States have adopted the their sentence. Thus they would have a stimulus and an opportunity not now af-forded them of regaining the good opin-ion of the public, and at the same time the penitentiary would be relieved of a considerable number of its present popu-

considerable number of its present population.

The law passed by the General Assembly at its last session requiring the Superintendent to send to the several counties and cities of the State for all persons sentenced to confinement in this institution has resulted to the saving of the State of about \$6.960 per annum. It was passed as a measure of economy, and the statistics establish the fact that it has heal the desired result.

statistics establish the fact that it has had the desired result.

In the opinion of this board, the public treasury and not this institution, should be taxed with these charges. Our obligation should not begin until the prisoner is within our walls, and should cease when our gates are opened for him to go out.

record has been kept in accordance A record has been kept in accordance with the law passed at the last session of the General Assembly of all punishment indicted on the convicts and submitted at stated times to the inspection of the board, and they have no reason to believe that excessive or undeserved punishment has been administered in any case.

In conclusion, we commend the Superintendent, Surgeon, officers, and guards for faithful and efficient discharge of their duties.

F. T. GLASGOW,
W. D. CHESTERMAN,
W. S. GUNN,
Directors.

Directors. Superintendent Lynn's Report. The report of Superintendent Lynn year's operations more in detall. It reads: Virginia Penitentiary, October ., 1897.

ne Honorable Board of Directors of Virginia Penitentiary: Gentlemen.—In pursuance of my official duty. I have the honor to submit this (my sixth annual) report of the management and financial condition of this institution for the fiscal year ending the 30th of September, 1897.

for the fiscal year ending the 30th of september, 1897.

It gives me pleasure to report the marked improvement of its financial condition from year to year.

The pelicy mapped out at the beginning of my administration, and which met with your hearty approval and co-operation, has been steadily pursued, and the estimate made of returns has proved conservative. I have paid to the Auditor of Public Accounts in cash during the iscal year, as shown in statement No. 6, \$15t.

72.66. The Auditor credits our account with \$200 additional, which was paid out erroneously during the last fiscal year, besides valuable improvements which we are under the law entitled to take credit for.

IN A SPLENDID HOME.

The gain of the institution for the fiscal year has been \$58,624.75, as shown in statement No. 1, the largest amount ever yet realized.

The farm, burdened with the sick and disabled from this institution, has not been able to support them by \$4,450.41, as shown in statement No. 5.

The report of the Auditor of Public Accounts, who, as banker deals with our cash, and, after deducting \$5,818.40 for what is termed penitentiary criminal charges—i. e., the cost of bringing in the convicts and returning them to their homes, which, we believe, ought not to be charged to this institution, he leaves us a cash balance of \$36,213.74, or \$20,281.87 more than last year.

REFERENCES TO TABLES.

REFERENCES TO TABLES.

Statement No. 2-Assets and Habilities

Statement No. 2-Assets and liabilities of the institution.

Statement No. 3-Prisoners' fund.
Statement No. 4-Cost of feeding, clothing, and guarding convicts for one year.
Statement No. 5-Account with farm.
Statement No. 1-Account with Auditor Public Accounts.
Statement No. 1-Expenses of conveying prisoners to penitentiary under act approved January 26, 1896. (This amount has been charged by the Auditor, and deducted from our cash balance.)
Tables A to O. Inclusive, give you general information in regard to the prison and prisoners—the number received, the number whose terms have expired and discharged, those whose sentences were commuted, pardoned, etc.; those who died, escaped, etc.; those who are still at large, and the number now held upon second and third convictions.

EARNINGS OF THE INSTITUTION.

You will observe that the earnings of the institution for the fiscal year have been greater than ever before. As shown in statement No. 6, the cash deposits were \$154,272.05. Our net gain at this institution for the fiscal year has been \$58,624.75, which, after deducting the shortage at the farm of \$4,450.41, leaves us a balance of \$54,184.24.

The Auditor's report will show a cash balance to the credit of the penitentiary of \$36,315.74, or \$29,231.87 more than last year.

COST OF MAINTENANCE.

Statement 4 shows the cost of maintenance for the fiscal year to be \$74,424.12, making a cost per capita \$55.12, which is the cost of feeding, clothing, guarding, managing, &c. While it would seem to be low, it is the result of a careful and economical management. Many of our supplies, including every ounce of meal, large quantities of vegetables, &c., have been brought from the farm, and the prisoners have had at all times an abondance of good food, while plain it is wholesome, and their clothing has been such as has been required by law and humane consideration, and at all times comfortable. The bulk of our supplies are bought from compelitive bidders at stated periods under the direction of your honorable board, and from our best whole-sale merchants. The prevailing low prices have aided us to a considerable extent, and paying the cash for every article we buy, we are always in a position to secure our supplies at a low price for every need of the institution.

The condition of the men: That they have been well fed, clothed, and cared for is fully evidenced by their appearance, being generally remarked that the men going out, after having served their time, have a much healthier appearance than when they first entered. Their physical condition as a rule is greatly improved. COST OF MAINTENANCE

CONTRACTS FOR LABOR.

The contract with the tobacco company, which was never profitable to the State, expires on the 20th of October of this year. The contractors expressed no leare to renew, and I, with the advice and consent of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and with the approval of the Board of Directors of the penitentiary of the State, entered into a contract with the Davis Boot and Shoe Company, a corporation duly chartered under our laws, which contract provides that the said company shall, from the 20th October, 1897, and thereafter during the entire term of their contract with the State of Virginia, which expires May 1, 1996, employed, we agreeing to furnish the buildings now occupied by the tobacco company to be used in the manufacture of boots and shoes, upon the same terms and conditions as the shops now occupied by the same company, and as provided in the previous contracts and agreements.

This contract will insure to the State steady employment for virtually all of CONTRACTS FOR LABOR.

the previous contracts and agreements. This contract will insure to the Stat steady employment for virtually all of the convicts suited to contract work, an is, in my opinion, a favorable one to the State. Under the law the Superintender fixes the task, which is fixed so that a ordinary man can do it easily. As an evidence of the fact, the prisoners do over work when the company need it, and hav made as much as \$2.15 in one month of the fiscal year.

THE STATE FARM.

Working convicts upon a farm in the

made as much as \$2,175 in one month of the fiscal year.

THE STATE FARM.

Working convicts upon a farm in the cultivation of ordinary crops could not, with the low prices prevailing, be a source of profit. The scheme was urged for the relief of a congested prison, and to find some sort of employment for those who could not be used upon contract work within the prison walls, and more especially as a place for the incurable, and those with infectious diseases. Looking upon it as a sanitarium, I have from time to time during the fiscal year sent from here 196 prisoners in addition to those sent previously, many of them sick and disabled. The large number who were able to work have been kept employed as far as possible. Of course, it will be understood with the amount of land which the State owns, the whole number could not always be profitably employed, so, with the advice of your honorable board, and consent of his Excelency the Governor, I leased the adjoining lands of D. W. Tucker & Co. We cultivated 292 acress in corn and tobacco, for which we pay a share rent of one third of the crop.

This large number of prisoners have been kept at the expense of the farm. A strict account of everything furnisned, including the pay of officers and guards, has been kept against the farm. Statement No. 5, to which I refer you, will show that as a result, the farm has not been able to meet the expense by \$4,450.4.

We are gradually bringing up the land to a high state of cultivation, which will, perhaps, stimulate others. Its productiveness is proved by the facts that we have made this year, with the excellent management of Mr. Craven, a crop, which, all things considered, is very satisfactory. Some of the principal items that I may mention are 4,000 parters of corn, 32,000 pounds of tobacco, 1,165 bushels of wheat, 1,124 bushels of rye, and over 2,500 bushels of oats, 800 bushels of peas, and large quantities of cabbage, potatoes, turnips, tomatoer, etc. What was thought by some to be a doubtful experiment has proved to be a

SUGAR BEETS. We have planted this season for experimental purpose two acres in sugar beet one acre on the lowland and one acre the upland, and, notwithstanding the season, the acre on the lowland yield a growth of cleven and a quarter to and the high-land about ten tons to acre which has shown by the analysis. a growth of eleven and a quarter tons and the high-land about ten tons to the acre, which has shown by the analysis made by Dr. Frohling to contain if percent, of saccharine matter, of \$9\$ per cent. purity, which will compare very favorably with the productions in countries where the cultivation is made a specialty. It satisfactory arrangements could be made (and I have reason to believe they could), that a plant could be established for their manufacture into sugar, I would recommend that authority be asked for to purchase 4.090 or 5.090 acres of suitable land, and that the convicts be used in planting and cultivating not less than 1.090 or 2.090 acres annually in sugar beets. The crop would be one suitable in many respects, requiring, as they do, a great deal of hand labor, and their growth of such a character that prisoners could be easily guarded. It would seem to me that the State could very properly enter into an enterprise which seems to promise not only such favorable returns, but the establishment of an industry that would add largely to the income of our people and increase the sources of revenue to the State.

EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS.

The experience of all institutions of this kind has shown that it becomes a necessity to the convict to give him employment. The salvation of criminals is work. Work is the relief of mind and body. Upon this point the New York State Superintendent of Prisons-mas truly said: "No prison manager anywhere has had the fertility of resource which enabled him to maintain a body of prisoners in idleness, and at the same time keep them from deterioration, which culminates too often in insanity or death. Whoever asserts that idleness is possible in prison without all this train of inevitable evils contradicts the plain and uniform teaching of experience. The men in prison must have work." Since the convict must be worked for his own good, his labor should be productive, and in the interest of the State, that he may, as far as possible, help to pay the expense of his trial and conviction. This should EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS. (CONCLUDED ON THIRD PAGE.)

OPENING OF THE HANDSOME ADDI-TION TO JEFFERSON CLUB.

MARKED BY INTERESTING EXERCISES.

Whitlock, and Dr. Calisch-Ball and Supper-The Guests-Arrangements of the Building.

All hall to the Greater Jefferson Club!

The sentiment expressed by Dr. Calisch struck the keynote of the dedicatory exercises held in the magnificent home of ercises, and the opening ball which fol-

pitality which was dispensed with all

wider possibilities and greater opportuni-The whole house was brilliantly illumi-nated last night, and the decorations were superb. Myriads of electric lights shone everywhere through vari-colored globes. Banks of palms, ferns. and evergreens relieved blank spaces formed the background for a bright dis-play of flowering plants. There were cut flowers in abundance all through the house, roses, chrysanthemums, and scar-let sage being most in evidence. The club is to be heartily congratulated upon the consummate taste with which mural and other decorations have been carried out. The whole arrangement now impresses by its air of solid com-

PLEASED WITH THE BUILDING. The new building, which has erected by Mr. Sitterding from plans by Mr. Ruehrmund, has quite come up to

the expectations of the members, and the expectations of the members, and last night it was greatly admired by every one. The ball-room is exceptionally fine. It was, moreover, effectively decorated with palms. The floor proved to be admirable for dancing, and it was an agreeable surprise during the exer-cises to find that the acoustic proper-ties were faultless, for it was feared that they had been miscalculated. This was an important fact, for the club in-

was an important fact, for the club intends to produce plays and operas on the stage in this room.

The new billiard-room was converted for the nonce into a supper-room last night, as the dining-room, which adjoins it, was not large enough to seat all the 300 or more guests of the club. The supper-tables were decorated with numerous jardinieres, filled with vari-colored chrysanthemums.

Nine o'clock was the hour set for the dedicatory exercises to take place, but

Nine o'clock was the hour set for the dedicatory exercises to take place, but it was fully half an hour later before Mr. Sol. Bloomberg presented Mr. Charles Millhiser, the chairman of the Building Committee. In the mean time, the Thilow orchestra played several secutions. Elinally, the burle call and the Thilow orchestra played several se-iections. Finally the bugie call an-nounced that all was in readiness, and Mr. Bloomberg rose and said he had been assigned to the very pleasant duty of opening the proceedings. He had been deputed to present a gentleman who needed no introduction, but as chairman of the Entertainment Commithe had great pleasure in presenting Charles Millhiser, the chairman of the Building Committee.

MR. MILLHISER'S BRIEF SPEECH. Mr. Millhiser was loudly applauded.

Mr. Mininser Was look, proceedings of the Jefferson Club: To-night I am forcibly reminded that "man wants but little here below, nor wants that little long." Our play is to be "Hamlet," with the Prince of Denmark omitted. The intention being to reserve our oratory for some future and more auspicious occasion, a mountain of logic, a cloudburst of eloquence, would be, at its best, but a rainbow of words. Knowing that the principal charm in speaking to-night consists in its brevity, I will, as far as I can, "suit the words to the action," and be as brief as is consistent with the dignity of the occasion.

the words to the action, and be as area as is consistent with the dignity of the occasion.

To-night all of us wish to have a good time; the young desire to dance, "to trip the light fantastic toe "and whisper loving notes to their sweethearts as the orchestra discourses its sweet chords of harmony and melody, while we old fellows want to eat, to drink, and to be merry.

Not wishing to retard the pleasures of the evening by taking up too much of your time, it is a relief to announce that I have no speech to inflict upon this assemblage, recognizing the value of time. My address has been printed, and for that reason I have made it much longer than originally intended. Should you deem it worthy of sufficient attention and interest to read it. I will feel that it has not been "love's labor lost."

Now, Mr. President, it is my pleasant duty, as the representative of the Building Committee, to report to you that our labors are completed. We hand ever to your keeping a building in which we should all feel a great pride. It is a magnificent home. We hope it will be conducive of much enjoyment to our families, our friends, and ourselves. Your committee tothis hall.

THE BUILDING ACCEPTED. THE BUILDING ACCEPTED.

When Mr. Millhiser addressed his losing remarks to Mr. Philip Whitlock, closing remarks to Mr. Philip Whithock, the president of the club, who was to receive the building, that gentleman rose, and in accepting the building said: In behalf of the members and ladies of the Jefferson Club it gives me great pleasure to receive the building, completed as it is, and I can assure you that it is with infinite satisfaction that I that it is with infinite satisfaction that I see it completed, for it will, as you say, be a pleasure to the members and ladies. This building will henceforth be a club to the gentlemen, and a second a club to the gentlemen, and a second home to all of us. We expect to have many entertainments here, and we are certainly to be congratulated on having one of the finest entertainment committees that was ever appointed by any club. Therefore, it is a great pleasure to me and to all the members to be in the new building to-night. It has been but it has been splendidly accomplished.
I do not intend to make any speech,
but I have asked one of the brightest
men in our club—and we have many a tremendous task for us to undertake clever men here-to address you. He is one of the most eminent orators, whon you will all listen to with great pride.

Mr. Whitlock then thanked the members of the Building Committee, one all, on behalf of the club, for the admirable and successful way in which they had discharged their duties, and in conclusion, introduced Rev. Dr. E. N. Calisch, the chosen orator of the occa-ADDRESS OF DR. CALISCH.

The distinguished rabbi was given quite an enthusiastic ovation.

The distinguished rabbi was given quite an enthusiastic ovation.

After a short and pleasant introduction, in which he referred to the desire of the audience to enjoy the literary exercises, he said, in part:

Man is born with certain instincts which must find their outlet in certain avenues and methods of conduct. Some of these instincts are higher and nobler than others. The highest that we have is the spiritual longing, which finds its expression in the various religious doctrines and practices. Comes then the social instinct, which bids us seek our fellow-men and in congenial companionship find that which is both mental relaxation and intellectual advantage. Refined society is among the highest achievements of civilization, indicating selfishness subdued and vulgarity eradicated. Solitude is the characteristic of the extremes of human existence. The genius and the savage

walk alone. But normal men and women seek each other's society, and in that social intercourse contribute to each other's and to the communal welfare, as though each brought a little candle, whose combined light drove away the darkness. "A man is born by the side of his father and there he remains." is true in a social as well as in a temperamental sense.

The club is a microcosm that offers to each that which he seeks. Its handsome and well-stocked library invites to physical comfort and intellectual enjoyment. It places before one the treasures of the past. It introduces one into the society of the immortals. It makes one a receptive member of the academy of genius. One may be without living companionship in that room, and yet be not alone.

The speaker touched upon other advantages which the institution offered-that of social intercourse, the bringing together of those who do not otherwise often meet, congenial souls, whose coming together is sometimes like the meeting of kindred waters, that flow on together in joyous unison, with only laughing ripple or playful wavelet, or sometimes like the meeting of flint and steel, whence spring the spark of wit and repartee, the brilliance of bon mot and conversational grace.

He touched, further, upon the reflexions

grace.

He touched further, upon the refining influence of the meeting of fair women and brave men—that it toned and subdued and polished. "There may be forgiveness in Heaven for sins, but for awkwardness there is no forgiveness in Heaven or on earth," a sage has said, and there is much truth in it. But, like everything human, the institution was liable to abuse. It can lower as well as talse. With a word of warning against this the speaker closed with congratulations and good wishes.

HISTORY OF THE ORGANIZATION. This concluded the exercises, but the was requested to seated, whilst a pamphlet was dis-tributed. The pamphlet, which was artistically gotten up in a handsome cover. was written by Charles Millhiser, Esq. the chairman of the Building Commit tee. It contains a full and complete history of the club from its organization. Apart from its great interest, it displays a very decided literary merit, and is a work of quite considerable proportions.

THE BALL AND SUPPER. The bail-room was then cleared as rapidly as possible, and the more festive

part of the programme began shortly after 10 o'clock, with the grand march. The floor was crowded. Many of the costumes were magnificent, and the eye was filled with a glowing and really beautiful picture. The wisdom of selecting a white finish for the walls of the ball-room, and delicately tinted draperies for the windows, was demonstrated beyond a peradven-

ture, for it served to bring out the nume-rous features of as fantastic a kaleido-scope as ever graced a Richmond ball-Shortly before midnight supper was served, after which dancing was re-sumed and kept up far into the night.

SOME OF THE LADIES PRESENT. Among the ladies present were: Mrs. Sidney Rosenbaum, black satin and luchess lace. Mrs. Emanuel Gunst, white silk. Mrs. Arthur Leary, white silk. Mrs. E. A. Ezekiel, black net and laven-

der velvet. Mrs. M. Thalhimer, blue mousseline de sole and pink trimming.

Mrs. F. Thalhimer, terra-cotta, with

luchess lace.
Mrs. S. S. Whitlock, yellow satin and Mrs. M. E. Marcuse, black net and pink Mrs. Frank, of New York, black silk

and pink trimmings.
Mrs. M. Frank, pink striped brocade and lace. Mrs. Edward Calisch, figured black and purple silk.
Mrs. Ike Thalhimer, black and red bro-

Mrs. Fred. Myers, figured silk, with duchess bertha.

Mrs. Philip Whitlock, black and purple Mrs. Joseph Levy, black and garnet

brocade. Mrs. Seymour Sycle, blue satin and velvet.
Mrs. L. Kaufmann, black silk, with white trimmings.

white trimmings,
Mrs. Joseph Rosenbaum, pink satin.
Mrs. J. Gans, in brocade, duchess lace,
mink fur, and diamonds. Mrs. Reinhart, black velvet and point

Mrs. Weinberg, of Baltimore, green Mrs. Jacobus, black silk, Mrs. Dettelbach, white satin.
Mrs. Hellstern, yellow and black silk.
Mrs. Julius Strauss, black satin.
Mrs. Morton Rosenbaum, blue silk.
Mrs. Habel, of Winchester, black silk. Mrs. M. S. Block, black silk. Mrs. M. Gunst, black brocade.

Mrs. M. Marcuse, black. Mrs. J. J. Marcuse, green and black. Mrs. Heller, black brocade. Mrs. Dallam, black silk. Mrs. Sam Cohen, cream satin and black

Miss Hattie Sycle, light blue duchess Miss Sadie Thaihimer, white tulle over

Miss Stella Myers, white satin and mousseline de soie.

Miss Luiu Milihiser, white silk.

Miss Sara Hutzler, white brocade and velvet trimmings.
Miss Wertheimer, cream satin and

American Beauty roses.
Miss Miriam Rosenheim, white satin. Mrs. A. Greenwald, black silk. Miss Essie Straus, figured silk and Miss Kitsh, green brocade, with pink

trimmings.
Miss Gunst, white satin and point lace. Miss Mallia Hutzler, yellow satin, Miss Carrie Wasserman, of Baltimore, pink brocade. Mrs. Charles Straus, white brocade, with plum-colored velvet.

Miss Eastman, blue mousseline de soie Mrs. Nachman, black velvet. Mrs. Emmanuel Milihiser, black satin,

Miss Marian Heller, pink and green Mrs. Simon Whitlock, yellow satin. Miss Florence Greenwald, yellow bro-

Mrs. L. F. Strause, blue satin and L. L. Strause, heliotrope and Mrs. mink fur. Miss Eisfeld, pink and green satin.

Miss Beulah, black and blue silk. Miss Lewit, brown silk. Miss Yetta Wallerstein, figured silk. Miss Block, black and yellow.
Miss Blanche Heller, blue and white,
Miss Stern, black and ermine. Miss Samuels, black and white silk. Miss Ichberg, figured silk.

Miss Hirshberg.
Miss Carrie Strause, figured organdy. Miss Mamie Strause, black and pink Mrs. Seymour Straus, white satin, ucness lace, and diamonds.

Mrs. T. Lichtenstein, black brocade.

Mrs. Jacob Kirsh, figured silk. Mrs. R. D. Stern, black satin, Mrs. R. D. Stern, black sath.
Mrs. Samuel Ullman, purple silk.
Miss Rosendorf, pink and white,
Miss Carrie Block, white satin.
Miss Inez Goodman, white silk, with cherry ribbons.
Miss Fannie Mitteldorfer, white satin

and point lace. Miss Lang, red and white silk, Miss Carrie Straus, green figured silk. Miss Mamie Straus, black net and jet ornaments.
Miss Bodekheimer, black satin and

green mousseline de sole.

Miss Fleck, white muslin.

Miss Wallerstein, white brocade and Miss Bertha Lovenstein, black silk, with

jet ornamentation.
Miss Amelia Milihiser, black and white Mrs. A. L. Straus, black silk and green

MRS. NACK CONFESSES

SO SAYS HER ATTORNEY IN THE

WILL TESTIFY AGAINST THORM.

Trial of Her Alleged Accomplice, for That Purpose-Meantime Every-

-morrow will say: "Emanuel Friend counsel for Mrs. Augusta Nack, was at that he appeared nervous and excited His extreme nervousness caused much comment, and he remarked casually that he had just come from a long interview with his client, Mrs. Nack. He sat the

play through, and on coming out said: " 'Mrs. Nack has confessed. That is all I can say. She has confessed, and will go on the stand to-morrow against Thorn. I cannot talk about the matter promise of secrecy. There is no use in trying to see me later. There is no use trying to see any one else. Even Mr. Howe does not know, and the few others who do know are pledged to secrecy, as I am. I shall go home, disconnect my telephone, and refuse to see

any one or answer any questions." " 'Mrs. Nack has made a full confession. That's all I can say."

JUDGE VINCENT WITHDRAWS. Lucigert's Second Defence to Be Conducted by Mr. Phalen.

CHICAGO, November 9.-Former Judge Vincent, who conducted the defence in the first trial of Adolph Luctgert, has withdrawn from the case. Private business affairs are given as his withdrawal. Attorney Phalen, who was associated with the Judge during the was associated with the Judge during the famous trial, and who to-day announced the latter's withdrawal, will conduct the defence at the second hearing, which, however, will not be called within six weeks.

SUIT AGAINST BISMARCK. His Head Forester Seems to Be

BERLIN, November 9.-A man named Lange, who for twenty years has been Prince Bismarck's head forester in the Sachenwald, and who was pensioned last summer, has begun suit against the Prince to enforce the payment of an additional pension, which the ex-Chancellor refused to grant.

Sanguilly's Dilemma Vanishes. NEW YORK, November 3.—At the Cuban Junta headquarters here to-day the report that General Gomez had ordered General Julio Sanguilly to report for duty in the insurgent ranks in Cuba was definitely denied.

An Opportunity to Make \$25. An Opportunity to Make \$25.

Twenty-five dollars in cash is hereby offered for the best title for a great drygoods house. Messrs. Julius Meyer's Sons, now at Sixth and Broad streets, before moving into their handsome new establishment, desire suggestions as to a title to be given their store, such as other circles. Javes dryspoods houses employ. similar large dry-goods houses employ. For example, "A City in Itself," "The Big Store," &c. The money will be paid on November 15th to the first person who will suggest a title which the firm will adopt. The title must consist of not less adopt. The title must consist of not less than two nor more than five words, and since in their establishmen, everything will be sold, an unlimited field for thought is offered to the contestants. The only provision is that you must write the sugstion in the coupon which will

printed in every advertisement of Julius Meyer's Sons, appearing daily on the third page of the Dispatch. Leave or mail coupons to the store, Sixth and Br

Mr. Nash's White Suit. Mr. W. F. Nash, who lies in a hypnotic trance, from which he will be aroused tonight, after a sleep of forty-eight hours, is dressed in a fiannel outing suit of pure white. He prefers this costume, and secured the handsome suit from Messrs. A. Saks & Co., the clothlers, at

Eleventh and Main streets. The Knabe Piano Representatives. For twenty years I have sold the re-nowned Knabe Planos, and yesterday the manufacturer, William Knabe, Esq., came to the city and renewed the agency with the Manly B. Ramos Company. He with the Manly B. Ramos Company. He will personally select for us the very latest styles of Uprights intended for the "1898" trade, and the public is invited to call and test these artistic instruments. MANLY B. RAMOS CO.. 119 east Broad street.

Sick Hendache Cured and its return prevented by using Dr. David's Liver Pills. "The best on earth" for Billiousness, Constipation, and all liver troubles. Price, 25 cents a box; 5

boxes for \$1.

OWENS & MINOR DRUG CO.,

Richmond, Va. Belding Brothers' Second broidery Contest is now on exhibit at the Hotel Jeffersor

The public is invited to see this beautiful Stop That Cough with DR. DAVID'S COUGH SYRUP of Pure Pine Tar, Horehound, Wild-Cherry, etc. The best on earth for Coughs, Croups, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung Troubles. Twenty-

five cents everywhere. If the Baby Is Cutting Teeth

be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, aliays all pain, cures wind-colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Crutches, Trusses, Braces, and all kinds Rubber Goods at OWENS & MINOR DRUG CO.'S.

The Weather. WASHINGTON, November 1 .-

Forecast for Wednesday: Virginia and North Carolina Partly cloudy weather; colder in eastern portions; brisk northwesterly winds, diminishing in force. South Carolina and Georgia-Partly

cloudy weather; northerly winds, becoming variable. THE WEATHER IN RICHMOND YESTERDAY was clear and windy, with

State of thermometer;

(CONCLUDED ON SIXTH PAGE.)

falling temperature at night.